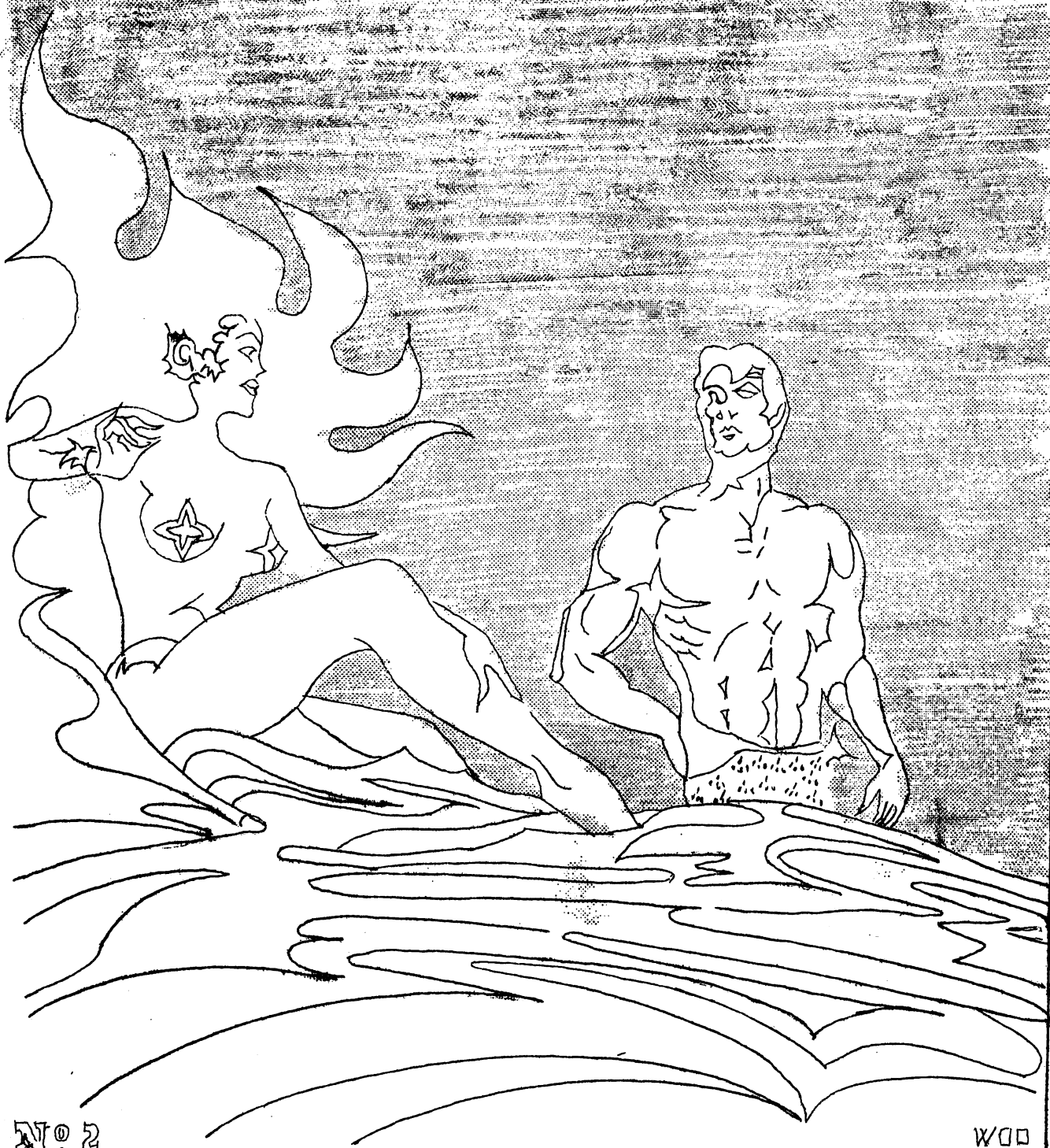


# ERBANIA



# Erbania

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# Case of the Spanish TARZAN BOOKS

by

DARRELL C . RICHARDSON

"The Death of Tarzan," "The Grandson of Tarzan, Tarzan and the Red Moon who ever heard of such books, for several years I had heard vague rumours to the effect that many strange new Tarzan titles had appeared in the Spanish language. A friend brought several of these new titles back with him from a business trip to South America. After translating some of these books plus a list of other Tarzan titles published in Spanish, I realized that many of these titles had never appeared in English. To date only 22 Tarzan books have appeared in the United States and there are only three Tarzan short novels in magazine form that have not yet reached book publication. These are Tarzan and the Champion from Blue Book, Tarzan and the Jungle murders from Thrilling Adventures and The Quest of Tarzan from Argosy. I wrote the Edgar Rice Burroughs Inc., Tarzana, Calif., about these new Tarzan titles, this information seemed to surprise them and they explained these unusual titles as follows.

Many novels are broken up into parts and printed under different titles for foreign publication, this is because American novels are longer than the average novel abroad and also because of the fact that other countries cannot charge as much for a book as we do in the States. This explanation did not satisfy me and I did further research along this line. I obtained several additional titles through various Latin American connections. With my own knowledge of Spanish and along with the aid of a friend from Port Rico I read through these volumes and translated a list of the other titles found on the fly leafs of the Spanish books. I obtained as a result, I found that many of the books were entirely new and to my knowledge had never appeared in English or any other language except Spanish. A brief review or digest of three of the books follow.

## TARZAN AND THE KINGDOM OF DARKNESS.

This book was translated by Alphonso Quintana and is part of a third series of extraordinary adventures of the King of the Apes. It sells for 30 centavos and was published in Buenos

Aires with J.C. Rovire, Editor, Casilla de Carreo 1451. It was released on August 1, 1933, it like all the others is a small paper back book but it is a full book length novel.

Besides Tarzan, the hero of the story is Guy Tibbett, an American explorer and Elephant hunter. The leading lady is Norma Kay who comes to Africa with her grandfather Leo Kay. The leading villain is a certain Capt. Crosby, no kin to Bing, who lead a group of Arab slave-traders. There is another girl in the story, Joan Boling, a friend of Norma Kay. Andy Hopkins another American is a companion to Guy Tibbett. Tibbett falls into some sort of cave in the jungle and discovers a strange race of underground people. He escapes back to civilization and tells his story but is thought to be insane. Later, Norma Kay and friends who were captured by Crosby and sold to Arabs, escaped. When chased by a rhino the girls leap into a river to get away, and are carried down to the underground kingdom by the current. Tarzan goes to the rescue, he saves them from countless dangers and always arrives in the nick of time to aid them, which is a habit of Burroughs. At the finish all are rescued, two or three love affairs turn out OK, the villains are cleaned up by Tarzan and everybody is happy. And now ...

#### TARZAN AND THE SINISTER FOREST.

This title was released on January 17th, 1933, under the same conditions as the above volume.

Characters in this story are Tarzan, Lady Greystoke, Korak the son of Tarzan, Denny Kaye a flier and one of the heroes, Aleena Blane, a beautiful American Girl whose father had been lost in the jungle many years ago. Joe Hanson, a spy that escaped from prison, Cerfew, an intelligent negro who acts as guide for Joe Hanson. Vicola, wife of Cerfew and a beautiful mulatto girl. Richard Larvies, friend of Joe Hanson and the old white hermit of the forest who turns out to be the missing Rudolf Blane, father of Aleena and so forth. As per usual in an Edgar Rice Burroughs' thriller the plot is quite complicated and the action shifts from this party to that in almost every chapter. Tarzan helps Aleena look for her father, and he also tips off his ape friends to watch out for him. The action then shifts to a distant point where a barbaric native tribe sacrifice a native girl each year as an offering to their gorilla god. Nearby on a little island lives the white hermit, his island is so surrounded by crocodiles that it is a trifle risky to visit him. Joe Hanson is mixed up in some sort of a plot and all of our friends seem to stand in his way. Vicola the beautiful negro woman while travelling with Hanson is captured by natives and is about to be sacrificed to the gorilla god when Tarzan arrives just in time to save her even though she is an enemy. Joe Hanson kidnaps Aleena and promises her to some Arabs if they will kill Tarzan for him. Later the gorilla attacks the camp of Hanson and the Arabs and carry off Aleena



Blane and Vicola. A mechanic friend of Denny Kayes, wanders off into a queer forest and is almost killed by living trees. These huge trees have arm-like branches and eat human flesh. Tarzan arrives on the scene and battles the carnivorous trees saving the mechanic.

Years ago some of the gorillas had inter-married with negroes and formed a tribe of gorilla-men. They look like human beings from the front but their backs were like a gorilla. The gorilla-men fought a savage battle with the real gorillas in which the latter won, and the half human gorillas were wiped out.

In the meantime Vicola got a gun to Aleena and she kills her gorilla guard and escapes. Tarzan appears on the scene again and has a big duel with the king gorilla. You know what happens? The old gorilla bit the dust. The hermit leaves his island by means of a rope and meets Aleena who he immediately recognises as his daughter. Aleena and Denny suddenly realize that they are in love, the reader had known this for about one hundred pages. Joe Hanson sets fire to the jungle and then he and his party attempt to escape by means of the river. Vicola the negro girl is killed by an alligator. This angers Cerfew, and blaming Hanson for the death of his wife he kills him. Then Larvies intervenes and he and Cerfew kill each other. To escape the fire a raft is built and Tarzan leads his party down the river to safety.

#### TARZAN AND THE GODDESS OF THE SEA.

This title was released January 31, 1933, just two weeks after the above book. This book is definitely fantastic in approach.

The prologue tells of the sinking of a ship many years before. A single lifeboat is launched which carries many women and sailors. After many days and nights without food or water the captain kills one of the party so they can eat. They keep on killing another person every few days, drinking the blood and eating the flesh. One day as they are about to kill a girl she leaps overboard and sinks into the sea. The lifeboat overturns and as its occupants sink into the ocean they see a queer lighted opening in the bottom of the sea. They are drawn into this opening and up into an underworld land where they can breathe. The caverns are lighted by luminous plants that give off a soft glow. Here the survivors form a kingdom. They inter-marry and increase, and the golden haired girl who had jumped overboard comes to be regarded as a goddess. They had become fond of human flesh so they killed somebody occasionally for a meal+burp.' On an island on an undersea lake they discover a huge pre-historic animal which they call the dragon. They build a removable bridge across the giant squid and octopus filled waters to the island and offer the dragon an occasional human sacrifice. Many generations come and go and they can keep the custom of both men and women wearing long hair.

party. In a more modern day there is another shipwreck and another party reach the undersea kingdom in much the same manner. Included in the party are two American engineers and some girls. The party is captured by the strange tribe and they find that they can converse with each other as the original shipwrecked crew spoke in classical German and the language had been passed down to the present members of the lost tribe.

Tarzan enters the picture when he is knocked off a boat and begins to swim for shore. He sees the queer light beneath the surface of the sea and swims down to investigate. He is drawn through the opening and makes his way to the tribe where he is hailed as a god. While visiting the dragon's island, Tarzan and the White Goddess of the Sea are marooned on the island by a jealous priest who takes away the bridge. To escape the dragon Tarzan carries the Goddess into the water and there he kills the giant octopus. The cover of the book illustrates this scene, and replaces the bridge. One of the girls of the tribe who does not eat human flesh, she slips out and catches fish to eat, falls in love with one of the engineers. The goddess falls in love with Tarzan and one of the priests overthrows her rule. She flees through a secret passageway into the island of the dragon with Tarzan. The rest of the party are taken prisoners including the high priest who has remained loyal to the goddess. Tarzan slips back at night but he is only able to rescue the high-priest. When the time of the sacrifice comes and the false priest stands forth to slay the party, the real goddess who has slipped back into the city reveals herself. At the same time Tarzan looses the dragon into the city. The goddess calls to her people that if they would be saved to swim with her back to an island. The city is destroyed by the dragon but the goddess and her people build a new city upon this other island. The dragon is kept on the island it has conquered as a threat to any of her people who might want to betray her again. Tarzan and his party leave this fantastic undersea kingdom through the same passageway that they had entered it. By a queer freak of fate a boat is passing by just as they come up to the surface of the sea and they are carried safely back to civilization.

In concluding this article I may say that there are several theories in regard to the Case of the Spanish Tarzan Books.

One possibility is that Mr. Burroughs has sold the name of Tarzan to Latin-American publishing houses in much the way that he sells the name to a motion picture company. Again there is the remote possibility that Mr. Burroughs has written many stories that the American reading public know nothing about and that he will give them to us gradually through the years. What seems more likely is that the character Tarzan has been plagiarised by unscrupulous writers throughout the Latin-American countries in much the same way that the Sherlock Holmes tales have appeared in countries around the world. The stories seem hurriedly written, much in the order of the Doc Savage,

Shadow and Kigor stories, whose authors produce a full book length novel almost every month. I know Mr. Burroughs has had similar trouble before because he recently borrowed from me a 1920 copy of Sovereign magazine a British publication that contained a Tarzan novelet called "When Blood Told". Since he had no record of having authorized the publication of such a story he had his London lawyers look into the matter of possible plagiarism. Incidentally, in addition to any magazine collection of Burroughs' works and a complete set of all his works in first editions I have various foreign editions in German, Esperanto, French, Swedish, Polish, Danish, Hungarian, Portuguese, British, Canadian, Italian and Braille for the blind. In all cases these foreign editions are translations of familiar Burroughs titles, it seems that the Spanish language has a monopoly on these unique titles. Following is a list of some of those others, other than familiar titles.

Tarzan in the Valley of Death..	Tarzan en el Valle de la Muerte.
Tarzan the Avenger..	Tarzan el Vengador.
Tarzan in the Sinister Forest..	Tarzan en el Bosque Siniestro.
The Allies of Tarzan..	Las Huestes de Tarzan.
Tarzan and the Goddess of the Sea..	Tarzan y la Diosa del Mar.
Tarzan and the Pirates..	Tarzan y los Piratas.
The Death of Tarzan..	La Muerte de Tarzan.
The Resurrection of Tarzan..	La Resurreccion de Tarzan.
Tarzan the Justifier..	Tarzan el Justiciero.
Tarzan and the Sphinx..	Tarzan y la Esfinge.
The Loyalty of Tarzan..	La Lealtad de Tarzan.
The Secret of Tarzan..	El Secreto de Tarzan.
Tarzan and the Silver Idol..	Tarzan y el Buda de Plata.
The Trail of Tarzan..	La Huella de Tarzan.
Tarzan and the Black Prophet..	Tarzan y el Profeta Negro.
The Odyssey of Tarzan..	La Odisea de Tarzan.
Tarzan and the White Elephant..	Tarzan y el Elefante Blanco.
The Justice of Tarzan..	La Justice de Tarzan.
Tarzan and the Lake of Fire..	Tarzan y el Lago de Fuego.
The Grandson of Tarzan..	El Nieto de Tarzan.
Tarzan the Courageous..	Tarzan el Implacable.
The Rescue of Tarzan..	El Rescate de Tarzan.
Tarzan and the Red Moon..	Tarzan y la Luna Roja.
The Capture of Tarzan..	El Secuestro de Tarzan.
The Vengeance of Tarzan..	La Venganza de Tarzan.
Tarzan in the Kingdom of Darkness..	Tarzan en el Reino de las Tinieblas.
Tarzan and the Veil of Tanit..	Tarzan y el Velo de Tanit.
Tarzan and the Pigmies..	Tarzan entre Pigmeos.
Tarzan the Great Leader..	Tarzan el Gran Jefe.
Tarzan Against the Invader..	Tarzan contra el Invasor.

(Editors Note. The latter two are the Spanish titles for Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle and Tarzan the Untamed, respectively.)

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D. Peter Ogden.

I would like to have written this article solely on J.H. Hartley but there is no information available on him and all efforts to locate him have been in vain. So I have come to the conclusion that he is either dead or has left the country. Having very little information I thought it best to group all the artists who illustrated The Bodley Head group of E.R.B. books into one article.

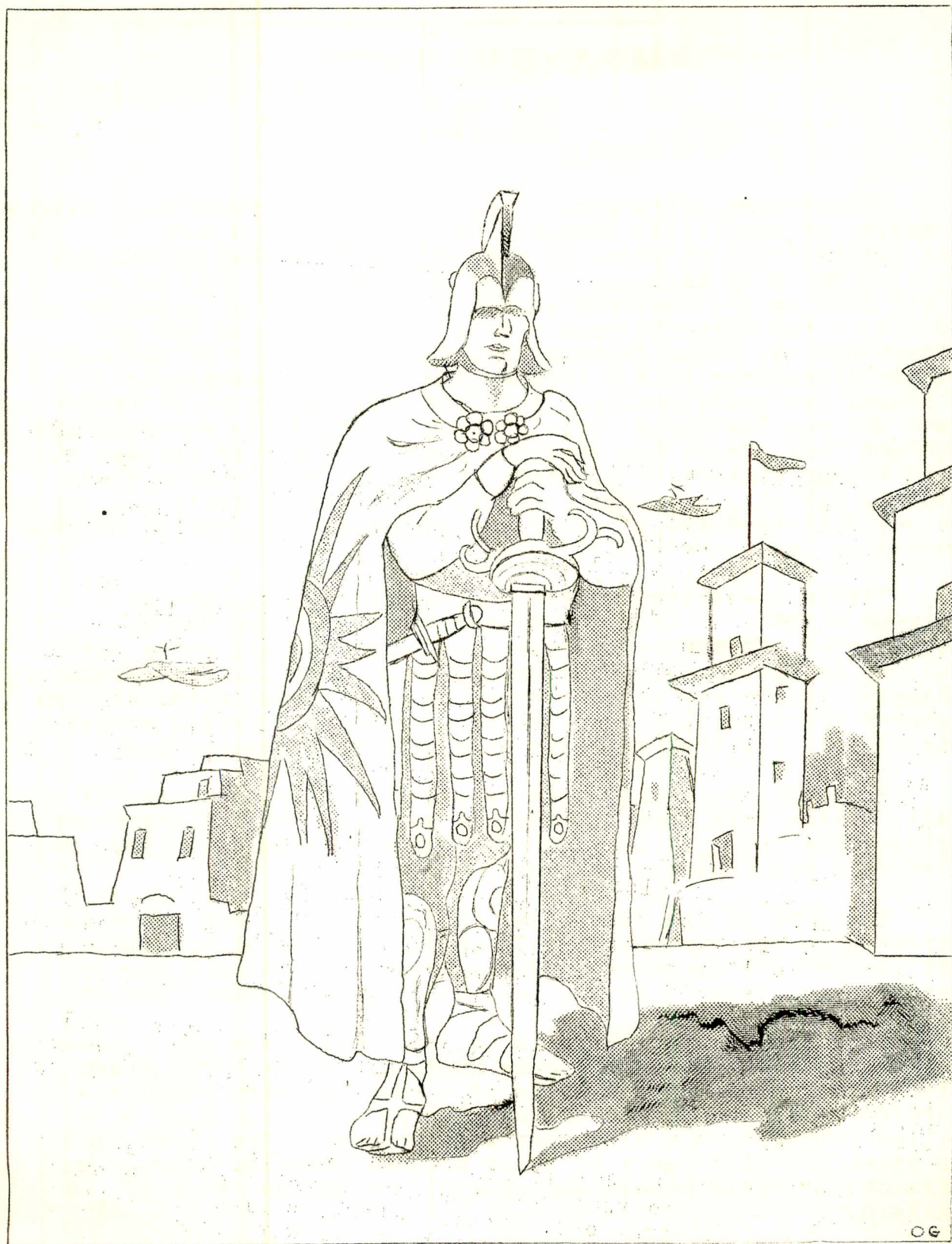
The Bodley Head Ltd., only published 6 Burroughs' books, Tarzan and the Leopard Men, Tarzan and the City of Gold, Tarzan the Invincible, Tarzan Triumphant, A Fighting Man of Mars and Pirates of Venus. It was a pity that they did not publish more as these books were really fine editions, more similar to the American editions than were the Methuen. The number of pages was nearly the same as the American with only a few less, whereas the Methuen books had quite a number less, although they were not abridged, they just had more wordage on each page.

All of these books are now out of print, some of them since the thirties and have now become collectors items. There is also no chance of them being reprinted as the Bodley Head Co., changed hands several years ago and the present owners do not have the rights to reprint the books.

The first artist I would like to deal with is J.H. Hartley. The first dust-jacket he illustrated was A Fighting Man on Mars in 1932. This one is a very fine illustration and I may even say I think it is better than the one done by Hutton on the U.S. edition. The scene shows Hadron stood with his hands clasped around the hilt of his massive broad sword. His trappings are very well done with a lot of detail, although it tends to look a little like a Roman skirt of mail. In the background is a city with fliers overhead. It is not meant to depict any special scene, but is symbolic of a "Fighting Man". It is difficult to form a picture from a verbal description, so I have attempted to give a rough impression of what it was like on the opposite page.

J.H. Hartley also illustrated the jacket for Tarzan and the City of Gold. This is the same scene as the last illustration in the ERB Inc., First Edition. It shows Tarzan dropping through a window to save Doria from the attentions of Erot. Whether Hartley saw the St. John illustration is difficult to say, although the helmet worn by Erot is nearly identical in both cases. Apart from that the painting is very good and brought more to life with it being in colour. The details are very painstaking from the trappings of Doria and Erot down to the tiles of the floor. This one appeared in 1936.





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TARZAN AND THE CHAMPION

Blue Book  
Apr. 1940.

"One-Punch" Mullargan, a new but very unpopular Heavyweight Champion of the World, thought that he deserved a vacation. He had received his nickname because of the fact that he won most of his fights by knocking out his opponents with one punch. He might have to wait several rounds before he had an opportunity to use it but when the time came a lethal right to the jaw always put the other fighter down for the count. He had nine rounds altogether in six fights in which he successfully defended his championship. This had resulted in three broken jaws and one fractured skull. He was ready for a vacation and thought that Africa was just the place. He wanted to come back with a huge collection of heads like a big game hunter whose home he had visited. His manager, Joey Marks, didn't want to go but Mullargan was the boss and something of a bully, so they turned up in Tarzan's Africa.

Tarzan discovered Melton, Mullargan's white hunter, driving a truck in closed territory which the ape man regarded as his own. He wanted to know the reason why the party was hunting in his domain. Melton explained that the heavyweight champion didn't pay any attention to what anyone said, and had entered the territory over Melton's protests. Tarzan warned him to tell his boss to leave or suffer the consequences.

When Mullargan and Marks returned from an unsuccessful hunt, Melton told them of Tarzan's warning, but Mullargan was unimpressed and said that Tarzan couldn't intimidate him. He planned a big hunt the next day.

The Lord of the Jungle was in this part of his realm to investigate reports that the Babangos, a tribe of cannibals, had invaded the territory. Moving slowly behind him came a band of his Waziri warriors lead by their war chief, Muviro.

The morning after warning Melton, Tarzan was the witness to Mullargan's type of big game hunting. While Marks drove a light truck close on the heels of a herd of zebra Mullargan turned a sub-machine gun on the fleeing animals. Some were killed outright, but many more were wounded. The truck went on after the herd ignoring these wounded animals. Tarzan put them out of their misery and started out on the trail of the killers.

Meanwhile, the herd escaped through a rocky gulley where the truck couldn't follow and the two men stopped the truck to take a rest before turning back to mop up the wounded beasts. Suddenly, a huge elephant appeared from the nearby jungle. The champion picked up the machine gun and fired at the bull. It was hit but not fatally and charged toward them, followed by six others which emerged from the jungle behind it. The gun jammed and by the time Mullargan got it cleared the herd was almost upon them. The sound of the gunfire caused the elephants to turn aside but one kept on coming. When it was finally brought down it had overturned the truck and in dying collapsed on top of it.

Tarzan arrived, and in a rage at the death of one of his jungle friends attacks Mullargan. The fighter pulled out his revolver and fired at the ape man but missed. Tarzan knocked the gun from his hand and Mullargan let go with his famous punch, but to his great surprise the jungle man easily avoided the blow. Tarzan then slapped him with his open hand and knocked him to the ground. Mullargan got up and the two men were struggling when a large group of the Babangos emerged from the jungle and overpowered the three men.

The cannibals took them to an abandoned village that they had taken over and planned to make a feast of them as soon as they had eaten some other native victims they had on hand. They heard a moaning sound and Tarzan told them that the cannibals prepare the victims by breaking their arms and legs so that they can't escape and staking them in water to soften their flesh for the coming feast.

Tarzan managed to free himself and the two men. They were making their way to freedom when Joey Marks, who suffered from hay fever, sneezed and aroused the savages. They made a break for it but Mullargan and Marks were recaptured and taken back to the village.

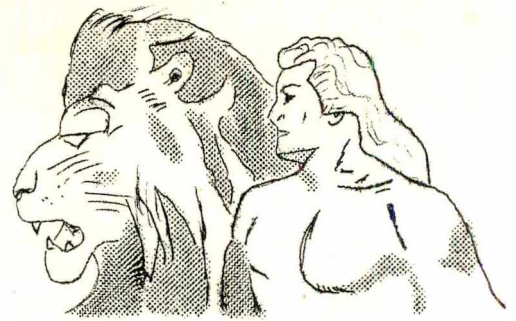
Realizing that it would be impossible for him to effect their rescue single-handed the ape man returned to the edge of the jungle to await the coming of the Waziri. When they didn't show up by nightfall he returned to the village to see what he could do by himself. As he approached the village he noticed a lion and its mate slinking toward the encampment.

The cannibals were getting ready to prepare the two men for their larder when the lions attacked. The natives fled leaving the two men and the witch doctor to face the lion. The lioness got hold of the native victim and disappeared into the jungle. As the lion was about to attack Mullargan Tarzan leaped on it from a tree and in the following struggle killed it.



# C.T. STONEHAM

## CREATOR OF KASPA



Charles Thurley Stoneham is known to most fantasy fans as the creator of Kasper, the Lion Man. Kasper is not just another cheap imitation of Tarzan but a genuine character who can stand on his own merits. Kasper first appeared in 'The Lions Way' printed in England by Hutchinson and in the States by Stokes, it is a very difficult book to get hold of, but the story was luckily reprinted in Famous Fantastic Mysteries, October 1948.

The story opens with a pride of lions roaming the veldt, Kali a lioness has just lost her cubs to a pack of hyenas. The lions discover a four year old man child about to be attacked by hyenas. Kali recognising the creatures that had stolen her young attacks them, saving the life of the boy Kasper. The lioness adopts Kasper and he grows to manhood with the lions. His discovery of the invincible weapon, the knife, comes when he has one thrown at him by a native which sticks in his shoulder. He tears the knife loose and kills the native with his own weapon. He later becomes leader of the pack when he kills Bulu, an intruder into the pack who has driven off the old leader.

Kasper has many adventures until rumours of his activities reach the ears of an American newspaperman on holiday in Africa. Horton, the American, arranges with a white hunter named Cloete to capture the lion-man and ship him to Montreal where the American is leaving for. Cloete succeeds in capturing Kasper and cages him, but he is befriended by the Commissioner at Nyoka (Kasper's hunting grounds) an Englishman by the name of Martin Sefton who realises he is human and cannot be shipped to Canada like an animal. Sefton quits his job and takes Kasper, who has grown to like him, to Canada. During the voyage he tutors Kasper on the ways of civilization.

Arriving in Canada, they are met by Horton who recognises Kasper by his name and looks, as the grandson of Denison Starke, a multi millionaire, whose son and wife were killed in a native uprising. Kasper had been rescued by a servant, but had later wandered off and thought to have been killed by lions. The servant is brought to Canada and Kasper appears at court and is proven to be the heir of Denison Starke.

Kaspa then develops relation trouble in the form of his step cousins Lucian Marley and his sister Sheila, also Sheila's fiance, Harland Reeves. He also meets the Marley's step mother and his great aunt, Mrs. Johnson Marley, who takes a liking to Kaspa. Madelaine Moore, Mrs. Marley's beautiful paid companion also takes a liking to Kaspa. He has a number of brushes with the Marleys and falls in love with Madelaine, but he goes back to Africa realizing he could never settle down in civilization, nor could he take Madelaine to live in the wilderness.

Lucian Marley and Harland Reeves, now married to Sheila follow him to Africa to kill him, in order to get the fortune he has inherited. Sefton and Madelaine not knowing their plan accompany them, hoping to persuade Kaspa to return to Canada. Marley and Reeves arrange with Cloete the Hunter and Loudon Grant, the dissolute Commissioner of Nyoka to kill Kaspa, but Marley meets Kaspa one night alone on the veldt. He explains that he is in debt and Kaspa says he will put a sum of money at his disposal. Marley immediately regrets his actions and tries to stop the attempt on Kaspa's life, but he is too late. In the attempt Cloete is killed by Ruka, one of Kaspa's lions, while Kaspa receives a bullet wound in the thigh. The story ends with Kaspa being taken away by Sefton and Madelaine.

"The Lions Way" was made into a film by Paramount in 1933 titled "King of the Jungle", starring Buster Crabbe as Kaspa, shortly after he had made "Tarzan the Fearless". The dust-jacket of the sequel 'Kaspa the Lion Man' featured a scene from this film.

'Kaspa the Lion Man is a much harder book to get than 'The Lions Way', and has not been printed in the States. It was printed in England by Methuen, on April 7th, 1933. The book begins on a farm on the Likana River owned by Loudon Grant now retired. With him lives his niece, Eve Linton. One day Eve while out riding comes across the camp of a young man. He introduces himself as Lucian Marley and invites her to stay for dinner. During the meal the roaring of a lion brings the talk around to lions and eventually to Kaspa. Lucian explains that the lion who roared in Dogo, one of Kaspa's brothers, and he goes on to tell Eve the story of Kaspa, including her uncle's part in the plot to kill Kaspa. After the death of Cloete, Kaspa is arrested for his murder. He admits that he ordered Ruka to kill Cloete and he is sentenced to five years. The sentence to be served in England. He is taken aboard a ship and while it is passing the mouth of the harbour he jumps overboard. One of the guards shoots at him and he never comes up again. Before they took him away Kaspa makes Madelaine promise she won't spend her life regretting him, and so she later marries Martin Sefton.

On the way home Eve meets Dogo and manages to make friends with him, and then every day after that Eve goes out into the veldt to spend some time with him. They soon become firm friends and Eve also finds herself falling in love with a man she has never seen Kaspas.

Thirty miles across the river from Grants farm is Luba Town, a native village run by Da Costa, a disreputable Portuguese, whose orgies are the talk of the territory and it is rumoured that the natives of the town are members of the Leopards. Da Costa is a friend of Grants, and Grant often goes across to Luba to visit with him. One day while he is away Eve received a letter from Da Costa saying that her uncle is very ill from blackwater fever and that she should come at once. Eve suspects that it is a trap to lure her to Luba, as she has been fighting off Da Costas advances for years, but she decides to go just in case her uncle is ill. But she takes a defender in the form of Dogo.

As they near Luba they stop for a rest and Eve falls asleep. When she awakes she finds that Dogo has gone. She hears a number of lions roaring in the bush and minutes later a lion steps out. At first she thinks it is Dogo, but a second glance shows it is a stranger. Then a lioness appears and after that Dogo who walks over to greet her, brushes against her and then trots back to the bush to meet a huge, naked man, thick golden hair falls to his shoulder and his only clothing is a leopard skin.

'Kaspas!' Eve cries in wonder. She explains to Kaspas how she knows him and Kaspas in turn tells what happened when he jumped overboard. The bullet had lodged in his shoulder and instead of swimming for the nearest land had swam in the opposite direction clear across the harbour. Exhausted, he falls into the hands of the Warungu, a tribe in revolt against the Government. During the fight he is banged on the head and he loses his memory. The tribe heal his wounds and keep him as a hostage. He is later taken further inland and made to work as a slave until he is sold to another tribe, the Bakakutua. One morning as though awakened from a long sleep he finds himself carrying a big log with a rope tied to his ankles so he can take small steps. Two men armed with spears are with him. He stops and one of the men hits him with a whip. Kaspas throws the log at the man and he is crushed by it. He also kills the other man and then cuts the rope with one of the spears and makes off for Nyoka mountain that he can see in the distance. The past all comes back to him while he climbs the slopes to the mountain forest, he realizes he must be considered dead and decides to live the remainder of his life in the wilds.

He also tells her of his reunion with the lions with the exception of Dogo who was missing from the pack.



Kaspa and Eve fall in love and they spend many happy days together before Eve decides to leave Kaspa for a while and continue on to Luba. Kaspa accompanies her to the outskirts where he remains within call if she needs help.

It is, of course, a trap, and Kaspa rescues her, at the same time taking Da Costa with them as a hostage. Later Da Costa is rescued by his men and Eve and Kaspa only barely escape with their lives. Eve returns to the farm and writes a letter to Da Costa saying if he releases Grant, who he had kept drugged, she will not report the matter to the authorities. Once Grant is free she hopes with the aid of Lucian Marley to be able to prove Kaspa innocent of the murder of Cloete. Even as she is thinking of this she is visited by Lucian and tells him the good news about Kaspa being alive.

Later the farm is attacked by Da Costa's natives and Eve is carried off. Lucian manages to escape to bring help but he is shot in the back with an arrow. He crawls a considerable distance from the farm until he collapses, but is found by Kaspa. He tells Kaspa what has happened and then dies in his arms.

After a number of adventures Kaspa rescues Eve from a fate worse than death at a ceremony of the dreaded Leopard Society. Grant is also rescued during which he kills Da Costa, but he later dies himself, but not before Kaspa is proven innocent. Eve inherits the farm and Kaspa and herself settle down on it.

This brief review cannot possibly give full justice to the writing of C.T. Stoneham. These two books are written by a man who knows Africa and the habits of lions and other animals, which is not surprising considering he has spent most of his time there. The saga of Kaspa could happen as Stoneham himself quotes in the preface to *The Lion Way*. "From a long experience of lions and their ways the author has no hesitation in assuring the reader that there is no incident in Kaspa's wild life that would seem impossible to those naturalists and hunters who have studied the habits of the great African carnivora".

C.T. Stoneham was born in London in 1895 and was educated at Brighton College. He married Kathleen Hocking and has two sons. His stories and articles have appeared in the *Daily Mail*, *John O'London's*, *Storyteller*, *Passing Show*, *20 Story Magazine*, *The Windsor*, *Cornhill*, *Chambers Journal*, *Pearsons Magazine* and several others, not to mention numerous American magazines. Besides being an authority on African Big Game, he also specializes in Canadian.

Apart from the Kasper novels Mr. Stoneham has written numerous African adventure novels. Many of them were written with an animal hero and written from the animals viewpoint. Such as The Black Leopard which had a dust jacket by Mrs. B. Robertson. Game Track and Trail and Knight of the Woods which were illustrated by Anton Lock, a famous animal painter. Others included Jungle Prince, Victims of the Bullet, The Whistling Thorn, Killers and Their Prey, White Hunter, etc. All of these are now out of print except for places like France, Spain and Czechoslovakia. Needless to say they are all very hard to get but if you do come across them they are well worth reading as a change from Fantasy and Science Fiction.

Unfortunately, Mr. Stoneham is not turning out much fiction at the moment. His recent publications have been mostly non-fiction dealing with Big Game and topical African subjects such as Big Stuff... a very good collection of true short stories showing how hunting has progressed through the ages... Mau Mau and Out of Barbarism. He has also written his autobiography, From Hobo to Hunter, which is scheduled for publication next Spring by John Long.

C.T. Stoneham is now living in Nairobi, Kenya Colony. It is probably too much to hope that some day he may write another Kasper novel, but there is no harm in wishing.

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In between the two Hartley illustrations, two other artists appeared. Tarzan Triumphant was illustrated in 1934 by Laurence East. Another very good painting showing Tarzan leaping on to a lion's back with knife drawn.

Pirates of Venus appeared in 1935, but the dust-jacket illustration is unsigned. Some time ago before I saw an American copy I would have sworn that the dust-jacket of this book was done by St. John. But on comparing them there are a number of differences although they are very much alike. The drawing of Duare in the arms of the klangan is brought more to the front and is more plain to see. Duare's hair is golden, and the klangan's wings are larger and more upswept. There are also three other klangan in the background.

The other two books Tarzan the Invincible and Tarzan and the Leopard Men have the same jackets as the American.

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The next day as Tarzan and the Waziri were preparing to leave camp to drive the cannibals from their territory the ape man commanded the two men to leave Africa and never come back. Marks was surprised when Tarzan turned down a fortune to come to New York and fight for him.

# KAOR

FROM THE READERS

Dear Pete;

The day after I sent my last letter to you I received the copy of ERBANIA. You were very painstaking in your first effort of this nature, and for a first issue its very good. It deals mostly as you know, with the daily and Sunday Tarzan features. There is one thing I might mention that hasn't come to your attention. The first of the Donald Peter Tarzan magazines, contained two complete stories of Tarzan adventures. But did you know there was one in the middle that was omitted? The story concerns a Chinese lost colony. I have written to Westworld Pub. Ltd., and expressed the hope they would reprint this adventure as it was really good. Hogarth drew the series.

Maurice Gardner

(We were pleased to receive the information about the missing Tarzan adventure. I don't know whether your letter helped, but as you now know Westworld Tarzan comic has now reprinted this adventure and a number of others from the D.F. Peters Tarzan mags. -Ed)

Any readers wishing to have letters appear in this column should address them to D.P.Ogden, 3, Belgrave Rd., Blackpool, England.

Dear Pete:

Received your letter and the ERBANIA. Very nice job indeed! Especially liked the informative article on the English - American comic. It is positive that Hogarth did do the daily strip starting with 2509, as I have many of them signed by Hogarth... however, he only signed the strips for a short time but I have good reason to believe he carried on with the strip for quite some time. One reason his style is a bit different is because the daily strip seems rushed as tho he was having a time keeping up on schedule and I think this may have been the reason he discontinued the daily long before he quit the Sunday strip. Anyway it is sure that he did work on the daily.

Loved the article on Micklewright. Very informative. Only wished you would have double-checked with me as to the magazine artists I could have helped much more.

Vernell Coriell

(Thanks for the information re Hogarth, I wasn't far out when I said 2510.



Dear Pete:

I don't know what happened but after I had mailed the letter I remembered I hadn't mentioned how I liked the ERBANIA.

In spite of the fact that you said the American fans wouldn't find much of interest in this first issue I liked it. Of course, most of the information about the magazine versions of the works was known to me. However, the information about the artists was new to me so that part of it interested me.

The article on the English Tarzan magazines and American daily and Sunday features was also of interest and makes a valuable reference to those of us who are familiar with both magazines and strips.

There are a few minor mistakes or omissions that I'd like to point out to you.

BARNEY CUSTER OF BEATRICE  
Aug 21st instead of Aug 20th.

RETURN OF THE MUCKER  
June 17-July 15, 1916..the 15th was missed out in your list.

TARZAN AND THE ANT MEN  
should have read 7 parts instead of 6.

THE QUEST OF TARZAN  
Number of parts not mentioned should read 3 parts.

Hope you don't take any offence at my calling your attention to the above errors. I did it in the spirit of constructive criticism & not just to find fault.

John Harwood

No I didn't take offence John, in fact I had not bothered to check them myself I don't know how the mistakes happened, I'm glad you did point them out as it saves me writing out a correction for them. -Ed.

Kaor:

Thank you for your fan-magazines, which I may say are well worth the price as it contains something I have always wanted i.e. a complete list of Burroughs stories as they appeared in magazine form and also the titles under which they appeared in hard covers.

An idea for one of your future issues would be to print a complete list of the Tarzan films together with the principal actors and actresses therein.

B.A.Baker  
Thank you for the letter, and I might add that it was your opening word that suggested a title for the letter page. For which I offer my deepest thanks  
-Ed.

Dear Pete:

Thanks very much for sending me the copy of ERBANIA. I am always happy to receive anything pertaining to ERB or his works. I liked the information on the Tarzan strips, even though I never collected them, and Lord knows I had the opportunity to accumulate a complete set. Maybe I should have. Also liked the chronological arrangement of your bibliography. It provides a good crosscheck against other check

lists and biblios that I have. So you see, although you sounded a trifle apologetic toward American readers, you had no need to be.

Allan Howard

Dear Pete:

I got your ERBANIA fanzine and I was surprized to see how you had done a good job on it. Congratulations on the very good work that you did. Keep up the good work.

I really enjoyed the first issue and I too hope that you will be able to reprint several old articles that have appeared in the Burroughs Bulletin and the Barsoomian. I have missed several good articles in the B.B., and I would like to read them.

In the Index to the English Tarzan comics I noticed that you had made a couple of mistakes, so I'll correct them for you.

In Vol 5, No 38, 39 and 40 the following strips by Rex Maxon were not reprinted 763-792 and 856-994.

Vernell Coriell has just issued his Burroughs Bulletin No 12 which is a giant issue with 48 pages. He gives a complete listing of the artists who drew the Sunday and daily Tarzan strips. In your ERBANIA I noticed that you missed one artist. His name is JOHN LEHTI and he drew the daily - strips from 2893-2958. He comes in between Dan Barry and Reinman Tarzan Adventures Vol 3, 32 to 36.

Vol 3, No 36. His art resembles that of Dan Barry, that is why we have never noticed there was another artist.

I'm waiting for the second issue of ERBANIA, so I hope it will come out soon.

Alfred Guillory Jnr.

(Yes you were right Alfred there were a couple of short Rex Maxon strips missed out of the Tarzan Adventures. These two pieces are in between two complete adventures and are easily missed if you are not checking the numbers closely. Thanks for bringing it to my attention. I have not yet received my copy of B.B No 12 so thanks for letting me know the information on JOHN LEHTI also thanks to you too Vern. -Ed.)

Dear Mr Ogden,

I was very impressed with your first number of ERBANIA, with its wealth of information. This is most valuable for those like me who wish to delve further into the writing of ERB. I do not collect such merely as a collector but because I wish to read them. I find ERB, although he is admittedly very light reading, particularly intriguing and captivating. One can rarely explain this, it was true of such writers as H. Rider Haggard and Conan Doyle. I am a very omnivorous reader from classics to modern high-brow literature, from historical essays on sociology, ethnology etc. to criminology but I still enjoy an ERB book. C.E. Forster

